



Multiplurality with education in Google books: Mechanisms descriptive about transsexuality and social representations and rights of adolescents

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Abstract

The work presented was prepared according to the need to understand the representations of human beings in their recognized historical rights identified throughout mainly adolescence as an important stage of life. This research is also motivated to understand public health policies identified in alignment with the representations of the human being in the phases of life, especially those aimed at transsexuals. I used the following lexical items added in English using the search engine through Google Books and, concomitantly, scanning in Brazilian Portuguese in a correspondence search engine called Brazilian Corpus made available by the Linguateca1 initiative. Therefore, these are recognized masculine genders, women, gays, lesbians, homosexuals, transgender people; person, transgender, transgender person, transsexual person, spiritual person, transgender person, transsexual person, gender queer, gender dysphoria, gender identity, gender diverse, gender non-conforming minors, gender non-conforming, gender affirming, non-binary; non-binary; transgender, gender diversity, non-conforming adolescents, LGBTQ, non-conforming people, minority genders, gender transition, family, adopted family (as well as their own plural forms). The phases of life have been operationalized by the following measures: man, woman, adolescent, adolescence, adult, boy, girl, child, elderly, child, young person and adolescent (as well as their plural forms). The data for the analysis consists of publications made available by Google Books in the period 1800 to 2008, totaling approximately 500 million words, in addition to the use of the SKETCH ENGINE Corpus which brings together publications in English and Brazilian Portuguese in this analysis. The Portuguese Corpus contains around 1 billion words of data from newspapers and magazines on the Internet in four Portuguese-speaking countries between 2012 and 2019 and is called the Portuguese Web (ptTenTen20). To this end, several analyzes were carried out, focusing in particular on the results related to the rights of transsexual people and when these rights began to be recognized in publications and the possible health policies addressed to adolescents and education.

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1. Introduction

The search for word frequencies in Multi Plurality with education in *Google books*: Descriptive mechanisms on the transsexuality and social representations and rights of adolescents.

It was due to the need to understand what lines of agreement exist between the social groups that make up a person's journey. In particular, for this research, the focus will be even more attentive to adolescents and transsexuals. Therefore, as a postdoctoral student at the Federal University of São Paulo, in Brazil, I continue to deepen my studies in this very necessary and urgent topic for our social community since 2022. In this sense, discover the most frequent linguistic patterns identified, starting by understanding the concept of.

- a. social representation of transsexuals.
- b. exploration of the rights of that social group; d) historical patterns of public policies through Google Books in association.

The objective of the research is to understand what collocations exist in published terminologies in which adverbs, adjectives and nouns can be found that can offer clarifications regarding the key words and passages chosen for research. Collocation is defined as the “appearance of two or more words within a short 'distance' of each other in a text,” according to Sinclair (1991, p.170).

This approach provides the interpretation and understanding of the reality to which this research lends itself. This research seeks to inform a study whose objective is to investigate frequent patterns of words in the language identified in public policies and transgender rights in conjunction with the genders identified in these searches, as well as possible vulnerabilities observed in data collected from Google Books covering the period from 1800 to 2008, in addition to data collected from Corpus Sketch Engine, which cover the period from 2012 to 2019. Therefore, we set out to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the possible representations of the rights of transsexuals according to the data banks chosen for this research?
2. What are the possible representations of possible public policies regarding adolescents according to the search mechanisms?

1.1 Justification

Bring to the discussion the topic of gender in terminology and linguistics gradually contributes to a growing and necessary social awareness that

It can alleviate and soften behaviors seen in relation to transphobia. Besides, One of the bases of this study is to analyze the recurring patterns in the different stages of life, where curiously you can realize that the life expectancy of a trans person is only 35 years (COSTA-VAL & GUERRA, 2019) and Brazil unfortunately presents very high rates of murders due to gender phobias other than those called 'expected' by the actual society.

The National Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals (Antra), in collaboration with the Transgender Europe institution, confirms that the number of murders for transphobia reached 132 between October 2018 and September 2019 and 163 in the entire year 2018. These figures place Brazil in first place and tops the list of countries that kill the most due to transphobia.

Given this, the present study is justified by the clear need to address the topic focused on the various health and education services in the state of São Paulo and in Brazil as a whole of vulnerabilities and genders identified along the path.

2. Objectives

2.1 General Objective

As a general objective, the search goes deeper into what they are, possibly, discoveries in the intersection of information on gender in addition to checking in the various publications which are the true ones transformations and perspectives, experienced by transsexuals throughout the publications.

2.2 Specific objective

The specific objective was to understand the discovery

process of the sexuality and orientation adolescent/young people sexual Transgender/Gender Variant Researched on Google Books via BYU and the Sketch Engine database; Investigate future life prospects, the hope of creating transgender public policies and new terminologies based on social representations located in this investigative work.

The present study addresses an exploratory, empirical research, descriptive and qualitative approach.

Despite the use of extremely analytical and statistical tools Throughout the terminological study, the interpretations of said data will be those that will provide coherence and uniformity to the work. Those who carry out qualitative analyzes separate the different modalities of the applied instruments and collected materials, highlighting the categories empirical studies and establishing comprehensive bases for the research topic and/or initial question.

From this perspective

The qualitative method is the one that is applied to the study of history, relationships, representations, beliefs, perceptions and opinions, products of the interpretations that humans make about how they live, build their artifacts and about themselves, feel and they think. This type of method, which has a theoretical basis, in addition to making it possible to reveal still little-known social processes related to particular groups, facilitates the construction of new approaches, review and creation of new concepts and categories during the research. It is characterized by empiricism and the progressive systematization of knowledge until the understanding of the internal logic of the group or process under study.

Therefore, it is also used to develop new hypotheses, build qualitative indicators, variables and typologies.

3. Research methodology and database

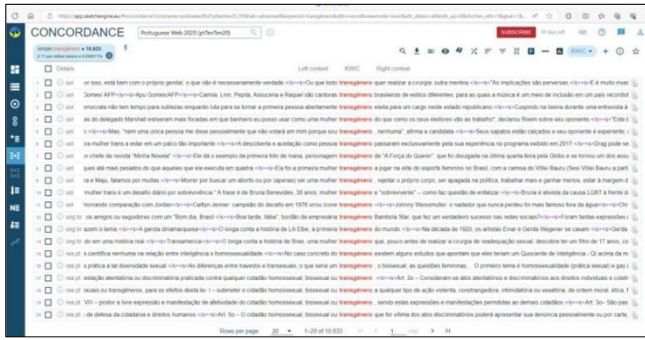
The data used in this research deals with lists of appearances of bigrams found in English publications indexed by Google Books. The method consists of taking the Google Books, bringing a collection of millions of publications digitized by the Google company from library collections around the world. The format of this database, as well as its extension, which is explained in the section procedures. Bigrams are sequences of two words placed side by side. side by side in a text. For example: 'Brazilian politics', 'young transsexual' and 'trans men'.

Furthermore, collocation is defined as the “appearance of two or more words within a short 'distance' from each other in a text”, according. There is also, in an indication that “the placement, For a long time, it has been the name given to the relationship that a lexical element with elements that most likely appear in their context (textual)” and with respect to semantic terms, those can positively influence or negatively in the words that accompany others or even in the meaning and significance of the text. Below are some steps used to begin the data analysis of this research.

3.2.1. Result and Discussion of preliminary Data

3.2.2 Previous Data Analysis: Corpus Now

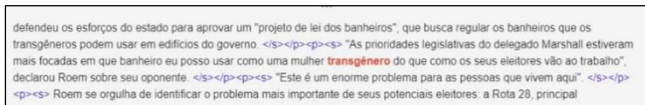
Portuguese Corpus and the Contemporary American English Corpus were considered as a pre-analysis to continue the analysis via Google Books. 1.0) Access via registration to the portal <https://app.sketchengine.eu/> and write in Match the search term of interest – in this case the term 'transgender' in Portuguese.



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 1: Defended the state's efforts to pass a "bathroom bill"

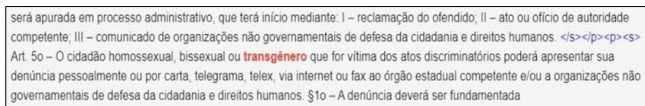
2.0) Search result that took into account two words on the left and two to the right according to transgender placement



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 2: Transgender Placement

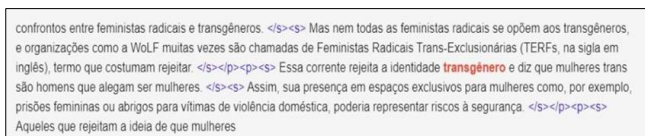
3) Lower frequency associated with the word Transgender: 'rights'



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 3: Transgender: 'rights'

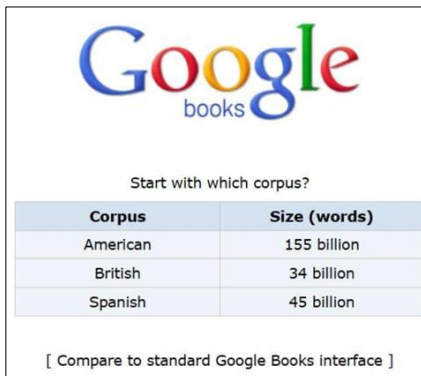
3.1) Highest frequency associated with the word Transgender: 'Identity'



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

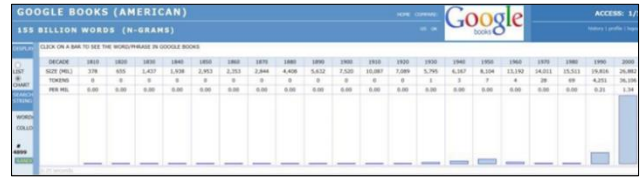
Fig 4: Transgender Identity

And below is the first screen of Google Books after previously registering on the portal:



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

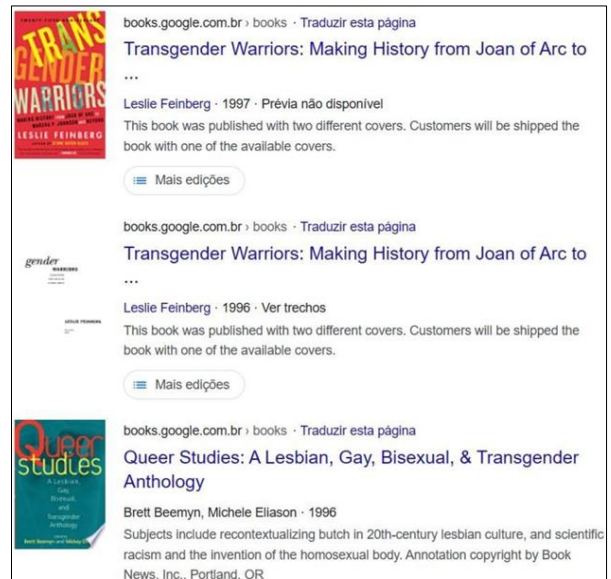
Fig 5: First screen of Google Books



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 6: Registering on the portal

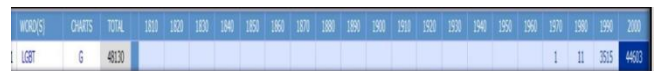
Above the initial results after choosing the word transgender and choosing two placed on the right and two placed on the left. Since the 1990s, it is possible to find recorded books over the Internet that mention the transcriber 'Transgender'.



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

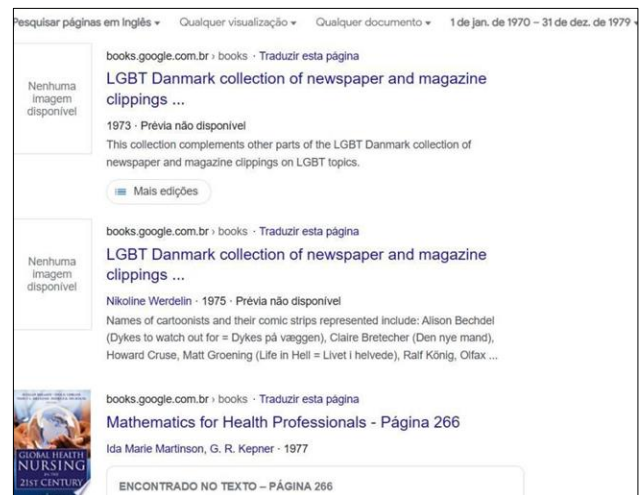
Fig 7: Above the initial results

In comparison, the term LGBT first appears in the "Internet world" only after 1970, and still very timidly.



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 8: Internet world



Source: Survey data, 1st half of 2022.

Fig 8: LGBT first appears

Above, by clicking on the element found, we can read the news of the era or view the book scanned by Google. Procedure 3.3 will clarify the additional steps followed for data analysis.

3.3. Procedure in the Google books n-gram database

The data for this research comes from the N-Gram database from Google Books¹. An n-gram is a sequence of words, so a unigram is a word, a bigram is a sequence of two words, a trigram is a sequence of three words, a quadrigram is a sequence of four words and a staff, of five. words. Google Books offers these five options.

On the Google Books N-Gram web address you will find several Language options for n-grams: English, Spanish, Russian, etc. for the language English, there are the following versions: 26 1. English version 20120701 2.

English version 20090703 3. One Million English Version 20090705 4. American English Version 20120701 5. American English Version 20090715 6. British English Version 20120701 7. British English

Version 20090715 8. English Fiction Version 20120701 9. English Fiction Version 20090715 The Google Books search interface provided by Brigham Young University (through the online corpus project by Professor Mark Davies) searches more quickly and efficiently than Google Books directly.

Ngram

However, this interface does not provide access to the full 'English 20120701' collection, but only to American English (items 4 and 5 above) and British English (items 6 and 7 above).

Since the option for the American database is almost five times larger than that of the British database, we opted for the American database, which corresponds to the 'American English (155 billion)' option in the Google interface BYU Books. This option actually refers to point 5 above, American English version 20090715 and not point 4, American English version 2012071.

Although the BYU interface help does not make it clear which of the two bases you used, the results indicate that it is from the 2009 base and not the 2012 base because the results only show up to the 2000s; If the 2012 base had been used, the results would show the 2010s.

This indexing itself is based on data recorded by Google Books from the libraries where the publications were automatically scanned and may contain inaccuracies, as there is no information on whether the data was subsequently manually verified. Furthermore, even if the bibliographic record in the database is reliable, a book published in Great Britain may have been written by an American author and vice versa, calling into question the representativeness of the text as a copy of one of these variants.

This resource is available for free at: <http://storage.googleapis.com/books/ngrams/books/datasetsv2.html>

4.1 Final Considerations

Regarding the final considerations of this work, to answer

To answer the questions of this ongoing research, an analysis was carried out interpretative-qualitative of the data, since, despite the effective use of tool, the ability to extract representations by social groups it happens satisfactorily with human eyes.

Regarding the first research question, the results showed a

range of representations that are still being explored. Since the negatively evaluative representation of the human being was the most constant between the search by term, carried out by applying noun as 'multiple', 'identities', etc. Another very common representation is that of ore accentuated evaluation, carried out through adjectives such as 'greater in crossdresser' or even 'self-declared European' right next to transgender, as used to illustrate this study, etc. This set of representations show characteristics frequently attributed to being human from the historical point of view and the locations implicit in the published texts and their biases, as far as we have been able to verify, this is the first description of this type in the literature, in which we seek to cross data and even seek in future analyzes to understand whether: "to be transgender is to have multiple identities", such as "to be one person is to be a transgender person", or "to be declared is to be transgender" -. This analysis requires a scan statistical through patterns and probabilities, but we are not far from this – on the contrary – if there is space for this research to take place, there will be lexical space for minorities to recognize themselves in all stages of human life. In response to the second research question. The analysis seeks to verify if there may be differences between the representations both from a historical and gender point of view.

If it were possible to summarize the initial findings of this research, it would be might suggest that the conception of a human being can be filled with prejudices throughout their lives if we take into account terms such as transgender.

This is not surprising, but at the same time, the crossing of these data with the searched genres is still under analysis and the considerations Qualitative and interpretive insights must be shared further in advancing this investigation. In all cases, however, the highest rated item tended to be be in the singular, while the worst valued, in the plural, as in the case of "transgender arrested." Therefore, what this research seeks to offer, For the first time, it is an overview of how human life is represented historically in terms of its possible public policies while at the same time writes, publishes and comments on the rights of transsexuals and, their differentiation between gender exploitation and its perceived vulnerabilities show that more information can be identified that tries to detail the multiple possible identities and the conceptions that truly policies that should be more recurrent. Vitale *et al.* (2019) ^[14] leads us to reflect on the question of adolescence as a whole, seek evidence-based practice, demystifying work with this life cycle in its various aspects, whether physical and/or emotional health, legal or social. It also suggests that thinking In this, it means being closer to the topic, from the most common problems from adolescence to the most current and controversial issues, which range from drug use, school difficulties, dentistry, sport, nutrition and diet, the rights and duties of adolescents, violence, fashions, sexuality, sexual and reproductive rights and intervention programs. Its interdisciplinary and multi professional nature puts highlight the depth of the different perspectives of the different specialists, favoring a unified approach for better care, monitoring and understanding of gender and its confrontations.

It remains to be understood to what extent the valuation located here brings new terminologies that truly represent these social groups and what will be the moment in history when we will no longer need respond to publications that only value people's choices the opposite of Your rights. Research is ongoing and healthy debate is always very

welcome for new considerations over time and throughout of the publications.

Conclusion

This research underscores the critical exploration of social representations of transsexuals, shedding light on their historical contexts, rights, and vulnerabilities. Through comprehensive analysis of linguistic patterns in Google Books and Corpus Sketch Engine, it reveals evolving terminologies and public policy implications. The study not only highlights persistent challenges like transphobia and high mortality rates but also emphasizes the imperative for inclusive policies and societal recognition. By interrogating language dynamics and cultural attitudes, it advocates for nuanced approaches that affirm the diverse identities and experiences within the transgender community, thereby fostering greater social understanding and equity.

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